Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *MONDAY*, MARCH 2, 1801. [No. 70.

LANDING
From the Schooner Mississippi,
Best London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhds. and quarter casks,
Turk's Island and Isle of May
SALT.
On hand, a few casks of excellent
Chewing Tobacco.
☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Mississippi.*
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.
Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS.
Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.
February 25.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 28. *Auctioneers.*

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 3.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued from the Advertiser of Thursday last.)

Mr. Nicholas said all these observations would equally go against any election at all, but if elections are at all necessary, they should return as frequent as possible, to give to the persons elected, frequent opportunities of knowing the minds of the people, and they of judging as to their qualifications to suit their views. Could any gentleman pretend to say that one year was not fully sufficient for twelve men to display their capacity, their political character and their plans to their constituents, residing in a district of 10 miles square? Let gentlemen, when they pretended to form a government for this district upon the basis of that formed by the federal constitution, consider the vast difference of extent. It was not the intrinsic worth of the principle, that made biennial elections obtain a preference in the general government, but its application to the great extent of country: it was the the great interest of the people, and the nature of representing a people so far removed from each other, that make it necessary to enlarge the time, and no reason whatever which would there apply could possible be used in the present instance. It was to obtain a knowledge of their representatives, which one session could give them; It was to give to the people a representation according to their wishes that the constitutional mode was adopted by the convention. As he could see no reasons why this should be a rule for the government of a small district, and as it would be a great depature from their usage, he hoped the amendment would take place.

Mr. Bayard thought it of very little importance whether the representatives of this small district wete chosen annually or biennially, but another consideration was weighty in his mind, why this government should be formed as much as possible after the model of the general government. This bill was not simply to form a government for the people belonging to this district, but for the whole of the persons composing the government of the United States, and all the ministers and agents of foreign countries resident here. It was for this, that the constitution made the organization of this government the peculiar province of congress, and that it should be amenable to the government of no state whatever. Considering that this power was entrusted to the general government, and that the government becomes a part of the inhabitants of this district, he knew of no so complete model or form that could be followed, or established, as that of making it as similar as possible to the instrument formed by the general consent of the whole people, and the more so, because this admirable structure, the constitution, was found a most valuable system of government.

Another consideration meriting notice, was the ameanability of these representatives to the general government, and therefore the less power was vested in them, of the less consequence would they be, and therefore the less necessity would there be for their frequent election. Their whole power being subject to revision or repeal, the less would be their responsibility and the less would be required by their constituents.

When the powers were of great magnitude and attaching to the rights and liberties of the people in their most material concerns, there the arguments for frequent elections would most forcibly apply, and on that account perhaps the house of representatives were chosen more frequently than the senate, because in the house alone were originated all money bills. But, what, Mr. Bayard asked, were the powers entrusted to these representatives? He could consider them only in the light of a corporation, formed for mere local, and comparatively unimportant purposes; a legislature upon an exceedingly diminutive scale, clothed with powers to prescribe how the oxen should be yoked, and such like purposes. They were by this bill refused the power of levying taxes, and hence it was, that the governor and judges, were to be paid out of the treasury of the United States: For what purposes then should they levy taxes? He knew of none. Their powers would extend to mere local matters, such as regulating land concerns, concerns of property between individuals, forms and proceedings in legal process. He was perfectly willing these representatives should return every six months to the people, provided any good purpose, and no evil tendency could proceed from it. But as it would convulse the state of society, and interrupt the peace, order, happiness and interests of the people, as no good could result from it, he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Otis said, when he first reviewed the bill, he felt much inclined to some such amendment as the one proposed: it occurred to him that the representatives of fifteen of the state governments being returned annually, he could see no good reason why this should be otherwise. But upon a reflection that this legislature was not clothed with full legislative powers, and that those they possessed were subject to the countroul of the general government, he viewed it in quite another light. To be sure they were called legislative, but they were in effect corporate powers, no part of which but was subject to controul by a higher power. What possible reason then could exist to call for an annual return of men delegated for such purposes, he could not conceive.

Again. When the great variety of interests which was to be concentrated in this district was considered, and the novelty of the experiment, about to be made, it must argue strongly for their continuance together longer than one year. Here the interests of people from different states, and of the inhabitants of cities and country were to be combined. Now in order to an harmonious combination, time should be allowed in which to make the experiment, and a preventative be devised against that party spirit which a thing of so novel a nature would most probably engender. These among other considerations which had been and might be produced, must operate strongly in favour of biennial elections.

Mr. Gallatin. The arguments of gentlemen against the present amendment go very much against the whole bill, so far as relates to the legislative department: they go to say that the powers of this body will be of necessity so exceedingly trifling in their nature; so insignificant, all their acts being liable to repeal by the government of the union, that the natural inferrence must be that there can be no real necessity for them. It must be a mere mockery of government; a government merely in name, according to the representation of those gentlemen. It would be as well then surely to get rid of them altogether, and have no elections at all, since elections are so expensive, and replete with so many evils, as represented by those gentlemen. This would be an effectual way to get rid of party spirit. But, Mr. Gallatin said, he had formed a very different opinion from this. It was perfectly true that the people of this district could not enjoy the same degree of political liberty with other states, but this was not the fault of the present congress: if any fault, it laid with the convention, who expressly provided that exclusive jurisdiction should be assumed, and therefore the people could not be represented in the general government. As therefore the assumption was about to be made, he wished to give these people some satisfaction for the losses which could not now be avoided: he wished to preserve to them their rights off suffrage, as enjoyed under their former state governments; one essential part of which was the *annual* return of their representatives to the legislature. He was not a little surprized indeed to hear gentlemen apply the usage of the federal constitution, an instrument evidently calculated for a great extent of country, and a variety of local interests, to this small district, wherein every person could be known with more precision in one year, than a candidate for a national election district, could in two.

The argument of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) was, that as the government resided here, peculiar protection ought to be afforded to it in the organization of this legislature. Surely, Mr. Gallatin said, there was great, and he thought, a fully sufficient guard provided without biennial elections. The remedy

with the government, and was as effectual as could be made. What protection could the government require more than a power to repel the laws of this legiſlature? Or, what is ſtill as great, it had the power of enacting laws to make this legiſlature do what its ſuperior legiſlature pleaſed.

What the ſeveral ſtates of the union had found ſalutary by practice, to wit, annual elections, he thought was called loudly for by this government as the beſt poſſible rule: This had been always practiſed from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh colonies here, and the mode had been practiſed during the war and until the preſent moment. In one ſtate indeed the elections were ſemi-annually (every ſix months) and even there he believed there was no diſpoſition to a change. He never heard of more idleneſs, diſſipation, or any inconvenience from that frequency of election there than in other places where it annually returned, or than in the one ſtate where the elections were biennial. As to theſe powers he acknowledged it was impoſſible to give them ſovereign and complete legiſlative powers; there muſt be a reſponſibility, but it was by no means ſo minute a body, nor ſo confined in its ſphere, as had been repreſented. However, he was diſpoſed to afford them as much as poſſible, and he had no doubt but they would uſe it to the advantage of the diſtrict—but as they were not come to that part of the bill which deſignated the powers, he ſhould forbear at preſent any further obſervations than to expreſs his wiſh that annual elections might prevail, as the mode of repreſentation moſt calculated for the good of the people.

General Lee believed that the farther removed this bill was from that charter of our liberties, the conſtitution, it become proportionately leſs valuable. By no poſſible means could the enemies of this bill more effectually gain their ends than by diſimulating it to the conſtitution, and therefore it becomes its friends to follow as cloſe as poſſible that moſt invaluable pattern.

Some of the many reaſons which actuated the committee had been given to the view of the houſe, but one very important one had not been mentioned; By aſſimilating it to that inſtrument, whoſe intrinſic worth had merited and obtained the admiration of the world, but for which ſome gentlemen diſliked it (at which he was not ſurprized)—It would not act alone on the preſent inhabitants of the diſtrict but materially tend to hold our encouragement to the beſt, the moſt accompliſhed and learned, and the moſt wealthy individuals of the world to fix their reſidence in this ſeat of the American empire. He doubted not but all men of that deſcription, whoſe preſence muſt be an acquiſition to any country, would prefer fixing their abodes where ſo admirable an inſtrument as the American conſtitution was adopted as the local law. The more near therefore the charter of this diſtrict was formed to that of the union, the more preferable would it be to the conſtitution of any ſtate whatever. To go then upon the ſcore of policy, nothing could be more advantageous than to hold up to perſons of wealth, of talents and of reſpectability in all countries, the conſtitution of this flouriſhing union, as the adopted laws of this ſeat of the general government. Nothing could more promote its growth and increaſe in population, in wealth and in the arts.

Mr. Lee begged leave to differ from his honorable friends from Delaware and Maſſachuſetts, as to the power of the legiſlature. They were ſaid to be extremely diminutive. He wiſhed them not to be ſo confined: he wiſhed them to be as enlarged as poſſible, and he believed their inveſtigation would prove them to be of more conſequence than had been repreſented. Otherwiſe indeed the argument for annual elections would be more ſtrong. As theſe powers muſt neceſſarily reach to all the important concerns of perſonal property, he wiſhed the legiſlature to be elected for two years, in leſs time than which there could be no poſſible chance of duly eſtimating the talents or integrity of the repreſentatives. By an election for that time, they would be better able and more inclined to advance the intereſts of the diſtrict, than under the impreſſion that they are ſubjected to an annual removal, as the ſpirit of the times might dictate. He was fully perſuaded if one important feature of the bill was changed, to gain friends from one quarter of the houſe, the very act would loſe as many in another quarter. He hoped the modification would not prevail.

Mr. Claiborne wiſhed to give the people of this diſtrict a law but of a very different complection from the one now propoſed; whilſt he profeſſed to be their friend, he never could become their enemy. If gentlemen wiſhed the bill to paſs, it ought to afford to them their former uſages, and as far as poſſible, their rights of ſuffrage. He always underſtood it as a firſt principle of American policy to make the recurrence of elections frequent, in order to guard with ſecurity the people's rights. This principle is practiſed by nearly all the ſtates, and has been allowed by the arguments of thoſe gentlemen who have ſpoken. But, like other good things, they fear it might lead to licentiouſneſs; but ſurely as great evils may come from the want of elections frequent enough. There was a medium in the uſage of the different ſtates, Mr. C. obſerved, which he wiſhed to ſee followed in this inſtance. Out of ſixteen ſtates, fourteen had followed this medium, to wit: annual elections. Of the other two, one voted biennially, the other ſemi-annually. Why ſhould a different mode of election be followed here to what was ſo generally the practice of the ſtate governments? Was it merely becauſe the general government aſſembled here? It might be remembered, that ſome of the ſtates, he thought of that number was Maſſachuſetts, who ſtrenuouſly contended in the general convention for the annual returns of members to that houſe, and but for the arguments of one gentleman, they would have given their vote for that courſe. If ſo then, it was clear that the ſenſe of the members from that ſtate was materially at difference with the opinion of their conſtituents. Could it be poſſible then, that the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ſhould prefer biennial elections for a diſtrict where in its own nature their repreſentatives could not be unknown to the people. He thought the elections ought at leaſt to be once a year, and indeed were it every ſix months, the character of the legiſlature would be completely known, and how far they ſuited the views of the people.

(To be continued.)

Freih Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

The following is an abridgement of the contents of the voluminous diſpatches brought from Egypt, and inſerted in the Moniteur, relative to the army of the eaſt:

On the 23d of September, general Menou writes to the firſt conſul, that ſeveral members of the national inſtitute had departed on a ſecond journey to Upper Egypt; they went as far 150 leagues above D'Aſſaun, where there are ruins more conſiderable than thoſe of Thebes and Denders. Murad Bey procured for the journey all the requiſites in his power.

The chambers of the pyramids hitherto unviſited, and which reach far below thoſe already known, are to be inſpected, while others intend to reconnoitre the weſt ſide of the Red Sea. The Arab farmers have aſked and obtained permiſſion to cultivate the canton d'Owals. The Nile, which this year roſe higher by 25 feet and a half than it has for thirty-ſeven years, ran even cloſe to this canton. Menou has rectified the diviſions of thoſe provinces which interſected each other, and ordained that the works of the learned be conſidered as the property of the public.

The ſame date.—The army always conſiders Buonaparte as its father. It would go to the end of the earth for the public good. A national garden of plants has been raiſed. He requeſts to have ſent to him ſeeds of potatoes, hops, ingrafted trees, and two or three good gardeners, three or four carts, and ſeveral excellent labourers.

The 12th of October.—Menou praiſes the good conduct of citizen Eſtene, paymaſter of the army; he is appointed director general of Egyptian finances.

The 23d of October.—Murad Bey, ſince his treaty with Kleber, had behaved very well. By that treaty he is only tributary prince of Girge and d'Aſſuan under France. The Anglo-Turkiſh cruiſers have diſappeared for ſome time before Alexandria and Damietta.

The ſame date.—The pen of hiſtory having engraved in letters of gold, the pacification of La Vendee, the re-eſtabliſhment of the finances, the confidence of the French, the paſſages of the mountains, the battle of Marengo, and the conqueſt of a great part of Germany; the firſt conſul would not forget that the expedition to Egypt will undoubtedly cauſe the civilization of Africa and Aſia. The Grand Vizier continues at El Ariſch; the Arabs pillage his convoys. "He has written to me," ſays Menou, "ſeveral letters, half mean, half inſolent, demanding peace. I anſwer him that it is only at Paris he muſt treat." The captain Pacha, cruiſes from Damietta to Alexandria with twenty-five veſſels, whereof ten or twelve are of the line. He is the ſworn enemy of the Grand Vizier and the Engliſh. He ſays that if the Porte is not ſupported by France, ſhe is loſt. He is deſirous of a treaty that would augment his importance with his maſter. A great deal of politeneſs has been exchanged between him and Menou.

"I write," ſays the general, "to the miniſter at war, details of our ſervice and our poſition." The Divan of Cairo is converted into a tribunal of appeal. Friendſhip is eſtabliſhed with all the neighbouring princes. The princes at a diſtance of fifty days journey from Egypt demand the friendſhip of the French. Caravans arrive from all parts. Suez will become an *entrepod* of commerce. The 21ſt demi-brigade is in Upper Egypt, and has enrolled more than 200 Egyptian muſſulmen. They make beer, cloth, wine, wax candles, gold and ſilver lace, hats, &c. The corps of engineers of bridges, of ſtreets and that of geography, perform diſtinguiſhed ſervice. The artillery is on the beſt footing; and the army receives daily pay, &c. General Menou had not received his nomination of commander in chief; and he terminates his letter by ſaying, "If you ſend a ſucceſſor, I ſhall obey him with the ſame zeal that has always animated me for the good of my country, and the welfare of the republic."

The 4th December.—Gen. Vial, charged with diſpatches from Egypt, writes from the road of St. Tropes, that being under quarantine, he is not permitted the ſatisfaction of landing himſelf the diſpatches for government. He has confided them to the commiſſary of marine at that port, to diſpatch them by an extraordinary courier. He adds, "the chief of brigade, Lazouſky, ſhall partake with me the honor of preſenting to government ſeven horſes tails, marks of the dignity of the Grand Vizier at the head of the army, taken from the Generals, on the defeat at Heliopolis"

The 4th complimentary day.—General Lagrange who had for three days been appointed chief of the ſtaff, gave to the miniſter a proſpectus of the ſtate of the army, and the eaſy means of recruiting it.

19th September.—This is a detailed note given by Lagrange on the order obſerved in the fete of the firſt Vendemiare at Cairo; diſcharges of artillery, ſpeech of the general, dinner of 200 covers, given by the commander in chief, toaſts for the glory and proſperity of the republic, water works, &c. in the preſence of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators; a ball given in the open garden; every thing in a moſt ſuperb manner, and conducted with the greateſt decency. The inhabitants of the country took the greateſt intereſts in the pleaſures of the fete.

23d September.—Menou gives an account of the ſtate of the artillery. It is all in perfect order, and each diviſion ſo regulated, that in a quarter of an hour after receiving orders, it is in a ſtate of giving battle. A park of reſerve of 500 camels is provided for unforeſeen wants. He wiſhes the French cavalry in Europe were as well mounted as thoſe in Egypt; it is impoſſible to give an idea of the vigor, the agility and ſteadineſs of the Arabian horſes. They have adopted the bridle and ſaddle of the Mamelukes.

The ſame day.—General Menou announces that he had ſent triplicates of Kleber's aſſaſſination. In ſeveral other letters he gives accounts of the good ſituation of the colony. He ſays, "I ought to obſerve that the tenth part of ordinary diſeaſes that are in Europe are not here; and when you have 100 ſick, out of the ſame number we have not ten here."

9th October.—Several letters. One from Aboukir, ſtating that on the 21ſt of Auguſt a Turkiſh veſſel had been thrown upon the coaſt; 24 guns, and her crew of 500 men, two of which were French, fell into their hands. Not one of the crew has been inſulted, nothing has been pillaged. What a contraſt between the French military and their enemies, who continue to torment, in the moſt cruel manner, aid-de-camp Beadot, who was made priſoner againſt all law of war, at the battle of Mathayah.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

Arrived, ſhip Lavinia, capt. Sweetzer, Charleſton; brig Newton, Rielley, Amſterdam; ſch'r Jefferſon, Donaldſon, C. Francois; Eagle, Hamilton, Richmond; Superb, Woodward, Georgetown.

Cleared, ſch'r Phœbe Ann, Culver, Richmond.

Capt. Donaldſon informs that he ſailed from Cape Francois on the 10th inſtant. Off Cape Hatteras ſpoke the U. S. brig Richmond, from Havanna; on the 25th lat. 36, 10. N. boarded the ſch'r Good Intent of Richmond, diſmaſted, water logged and deſerted by the crew; loaded chiefly with lumber and ſtaves. On the 24th, to the ſouthward of Chincoteague, ſpoke the ſch'r Active, Spence, from C. Francois bound to Philadelphia, all well. Paſſed near the fort ſhip Cleopatra, Naylor, from Calcutta.

Capt. Donaldſon left at Cape Francois the brig Ariſtides, Brewſter, of Philadelphia, from St. Thomas; Sophia, Talbut, of ditto, from St. Kitt's; ſchooner Edward, Blakely, of Baltimore, and ſloop Mary, Smith, of Philadelphia.

Schr. Whim, Cranſtin, from hence has arrived at St. Thomas.

Ship Pomona, Batnarch, from hence has arrived at Martinique.

Schr. Eliza, Oakford, from hence, has arrived at Savanna.

Brig Morning Star, Skelly, and ſchr. Eutaw, from hence, arrived at Port Republican February 3.

Nov. 6, was ſpoke, ſhip Fanny, M'Alliſter, of this port, from London, bound to India, out 60 days, all well.

BALTIMORE, February 27.

Yeſterday arrived,

Schooner Eleanor, capt. Wm. Atmore, from Kingſton, Jamaica, which place he left on the 21ſt January; touched at the Havanna, from which place he ſailed on the 9th inſt. under convoy of the United States brig Richmond, captain Law. On board of the Richmond were paſſengers Mr. Earle of this place, and Mr. Luden of Philadelphia. Parted company in lat. 29, long. 79, 30, on the 15th inſtant.

On the 23d, in lat. 35, 36, N. ſpoke the ſhip Perſeverance, capt. Williams, from Calcutta, bound to Philadelphia, out 114 days.

Ship Rebecca, Richard Pitt, commander, 128 days from Calcutta. Touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from which ſhe arrived at Baltimore in 53 days.

Left at Calcutta, ſhip Herald, of Boſton; Aurora of do; Sphynx, of Baltimore, (arrived); Perſeverance, of Philadelphia; Grace, of do; Cleopatra, of do; Bedford, of Newport, (R. I.) and Lily, of Boſton: Sailed in company with the Eclipſe, of Philadelphia, and Lydia, of Boſton, bound to New-York.

Left at Cape of Good Hope—The Harriet of Philadelphia, capt. Hubbard, 108 days paſſage, bound to Batavia; William and Henry, out 110 days, and two or three other American ſhips.

Four days after capt. Pitt diſcharged his pilot whom he had taken in at Calcutta, he fell in with a French privateer of ſixteen guns, number of men unknown; ſhe at firſt ſhewed a diſpoſition to board, but after an engagement of two hours and forty minutes, ſheered off, apparently much damaged in her hull and rigging; the damage which we ſuſtained was trifling; having no men killed or wounded; our ſails and rigging however, were conſiderably ſhattered.

February 10, lat. 19, 45, N. long. 50, 45, W. ſpoke brig Nancy, of Philadelphia, James Webb, maſter, from Madeira bound to St. Croix, 25 days out, all well.

February 25, lat. 35, 30, N. long. 72, W. ſpoke ſhip William and Mary, John Denningham, maſter, from Liverpool, to New-York, 80 days out, all well.

Capt. Wheeler, arrived here a few days ago, ſailed from Martinico the 5th of February; left there

Brig Enterprize, captain Lymb, for St. Thomas and New-York.

Schooner Fair Play, captain Jonathan Thompſon, for Turk's Iſland, and New-Orleans, to ſail in 5 days.

Schooner Topham, capt. Linnert, for Savannah, to ſail in 5 days.

Schooner Farmer, captain James Prince, juſt arrived from Boſton. Captain Prince was boarded by a French cruiſer to windward of Guadaloupe, treated politely and let paſs.

Captain Wheeler, on Monday 22d inſt. at 8 P. M. 14 leagues S. S. E. from Cape Henry, Spoke captain Galen, in the brig Ann, 59 days from Plymouth, bound to Philadelphia.

Arrived yeſterday, ſhip Weltberger, capt. Koſt, 11 weeks from Hamburg.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

Yeſterday arrived,

The Swediſh ſhip Antonietta, 88 days from London.

The brig Katharine, capt. Lawrence, 23 days from Barbados.

To the politeneſs of a gentleman of this place, we are indebted for a few of the lateſt Barbados papers by the above arrival, from which we ſelect the following.

BRIDGE-TOWN, January 24.

Forty-five ſail of the London fleet arrived here on Wedneſday evening; among them, the ſhips Berwick, Welch; and Duke of York, Burnett, are for this iſland. They were ſeparated from the convoy on the 14th December, and were conducted hither by the ſhip Jupiter, of Jamaica, captain Burrows; to whom, the maſters of theſe veſſels have handſomely expreſſed their thanks for the judicious manner in which he lead them.

The remainder of the fleet are momently expected.

The American brig Eagle, from Portſmouth, (N. H.) George Rollins maſter, arrived yeſterday.—She was boarded in lat. 22 N. long. 55, 30, by the French privateer ſchooner Egypt Le Conquerer, captain Lyklemar, from Guadaloupe, who after putting the mates and crews of two American prizes which he had captured a day or two previous, on board, having found this veſſel leaky and lumber loaded, permitted her (on the 19th inſt.) to proceed.

His Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan arrived off Carliſle bay this morning, and we underſtand that Admiral Duckworth, has hoiſted his flag on board a tranſport at Martinico, for the purpoſe of ſending this fine ſhip to cruize to windward for the protection of our expected trade.

January 27.

The ſchooner Dolphin, of Boſton, repriſal to his Majeſty's ſhip L'Amiable, arrived here on Saturday evening. She had been captured by a French privateer early on Thurſday morning, and about twenty hours after, within 180 miles to windward L'Amiable fell in with her, and after putting a prize maſter &c. on board, went in chaſe of the privateer, then in ſight, and their being a ſtrong breeze at the time, it is a probable conjecture that ſhe has captured her. From the people of the Dolphin, we learn that this privateer had been very ſucceſsful in her cruize to windward, having captured three ſhips (ſuppoſed of the London fleet) two brigs and three ſchooners running down for this iſland.

From the delayed arrival of the remainder of the London fleet, it is conjectured that they have put into Madaira; and we do not ſee that the leaſt apprehenſion need be excited for their ſafety. It is very probable that before the end of the preſent week they will arrive.

January 31.

The ſhip Aurora, capt. Redman, arrived this morning. She ſeparated from the London fleet on the 14th December, and on the 28th in ſight of Madeira, was captured by the French corvet La Mouche of of 18 guns and 200 men, which alſo, two days after, captured the ſhip Adventure, bound to Martinico, but was ſoon after recaptured by his majeſty's ſhip Bourdalis, and having given information of the capture of the Aurora, the frigate fell in with and recaptured her alſo on the 9th inſtant, having been then twelve days in poſſeſſion of the enemy; during which time, however, no depredation whatever was made upon the cargo, capt. Redman being ſuffered to remain on board. The Adventure was alſo ordered for this port, but has not yet arrived.

Eighty-ſeven of the London fleet, we underſtand, put into Madeira, and were to ſail from thence on the 7th inſtant; there arrival therefore may momently be expected.

February 3.

His majeſty's ſhip Bourdelais, captain Nanby, arrived in Carliſle bay on Sunday morning laſt. She was one of the convoy of the London fleet, and in conſequence of their being ſeparated on the 14th December, was ſent by the commodore to cruize between Madeira and the coaſt of Portugal, for the protection of the diſperſed ſhips, and fortunately recaptured (as we ſtated in our laſt) the ſhips Aurora and Adventure, the latter of which has not yet arrived. On Thurſday laſt the Bourdelais fell in with a ſquadron of corvets, to windward of this iſland, and at ſun ſet brought the largeſt of them, La Curieuſe, to action at about ten yards diſtance—the others ſoon after coming up and entering into the conteſt, which laſted for more than half an hour, when La Curieuſe ſtruck, and in ten minutes afterwards went down by the ſtern, the other two at the ſame time making off with all ſail ſet, leaving captain Manby, and his ſhip's company, humanely exerciſed in reſcuing the vanquiſhed foe from the inevitable deſtruction with which the watery element ſeemed to threaten them—120 priſoners were taken up, and it appears that 50 men were killed and wounded on board the enemy. The Bourdelais had one killed and 7 wounded, including the firſt lieutenant and two midſhipmen; but we are extremely concerned to add, that ſhe alſo loſt a midſhipman and boat's crew while engaged in the humane act of ſaving the ſinking enemy.

The above ſquadron was diſpatched from Cayenne, by Victor Hughes, on the firſt day of January, to cruiſe for three months in the latitude of this iſland, and conſiſted of La Curieuſe, a national corvette of two years old, of 390 tons, mounting 18 long 9 pounders, and 168 men, commanded by captain George Badelet; La Mutine, a brig of 300 tons, 16 long ſixes and 156 men, commanded by captain J. Raybaun; L'Eſperance, a ſchooner mounting ſix 4 pounders, and 52 men, commanded by captain Haymound; the two latter of which alſo ſuffered conſiderably in the action, and are ſuppoſed to have returned to Cayenne, the brig being much cut up. Capt. Radelet, had both his legs ſhot off in the action, but was afterwards taken on board the Bourdelais, where he died on Saturday; and yeſterday the priſoners were landed here and committed to priſon.

Yeſterday arrived here the Spaniſh brigantine St. Joſeph, captured by the Salamander South Sea Whaler, capt. Hopper, off the river Plate, laden with jerk beef and tallow.

And this morning the alarm ſignals announced the approach of the remainder of the London fleet, which to the number of 75 ſail arrrived in Carliſle bay between eight and nine o'clock. The ſhip's Severn, Waiſon; and Martha, Mall, for this iſland, being among them; and his majeſty's ſhips Andromeda and Gorgon having them under convoy. On board the Severn, came paſſengers, the Revd. Richard Auſtin, Miſs Biſhop, Mrs. and two Miſs Gardners, Miſs Siſum, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderſon.

BOOK AUCTION.

The ſale of Books advertiſed to take place on Saturday evening laſt was poſtponed till this *THIS EVENING*, at 6 o'clock.

H. & T. MOORE, *Auctioneers.*

March 2.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,

At 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hhds.
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in caſks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and caſks,
Brown ſugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Hyſon Tea in cheſts,
Raiſins in caſks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in caſks.

Alſo, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of

Iriſh linens, checks and ſtripes,
4 bales of Sacking,
Cloths, Welch plains,
Book and jaconet muſlins,
Ribbons,
Ready made clothes,
Hardware, &c.
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MRSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

March 2.

EARTHERN WARE,
In Crates aſſorted,
For Sale,
By Robert T. Hooe & Co.
March 2.

For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing Schooner
ELIZABETH,
James Allen, Master.
For terms apply to the captain on board, at Hepburn & Dundass's wharf, or to
ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.
February 27. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:
Brussells and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Cassimeres,
Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
A handsome assortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.
Gentlemens' fashionable Hats,
Do. Dressing Cases complete,
A handsome assortment of Japann'd and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters, Tea and Coffee Urns,
Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.
February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, *if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of* Roger West, *deceased,*
All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclinable to undertake it will make speedy appplication.

RICHARD CONWAY, *Ex'or.*
Februar 24. d

Liverpool Salt for Sale.
Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,
STOVED SALT,
in sacks and bulk.
Also, a few hundred bushels of
Liverpool Coal.
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

FOR SALE
By William Hartshorne,
On Col. Hooe's wharf,
James River Coal,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.
☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

The high bred imported Horse
PUNCH
Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—*Thomas Bullock.*

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of sir John Lad, bart.

Good grass for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.
February 24. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¾ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.
January 15. eo

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

For NORFOLK,

The elegant, fast sailing
PACKET
ELIZA,
at Merchants' wharf—will sail in six days. Freighters and Passengers may be assured that no exertion will be wanting to give them satisfaction.

ABEL WILLIS.
Who has for Sale, at his store on Prince street,
Jamaica Sugar in hhds. and bls. Holland Gin of a superior quality in pipes and barrels; fresh Rice; bloom Raisins by the box or retail; Oranges and limes; Flax; Spanish Segars of a superior quality by the box or retail; Bacon Hams; a variety of nuts, &c.
February 27. 3t‡

The beautiful, thorough bred imported Horse,
O'KELLEY,
Now rising five years old, a beautiful bay, of fine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of the first stock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover mares the ensuing season, the first three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's seat Salisbury, and the balance of the week at Sudley Farm, about five miles distant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars* the season, and *Six Dollars* the single leap, which may be discharged at any time during the season by the payment of twelve dollars and three shillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from those who send their mares. Mares coming from a distance can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and grain furnished them, if required, at the market price; every attention shall be paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. The season will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.
February 9. eo2m

SALT.
Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by
Hewes & Miller.
February 20. eo

To be Rented,
And possession given immediately—
A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had.
1st Month 7th. eo

Shreve and Janney,
Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—
24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and soal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.
January 28. eo

At the death of the late Col. Fitzgerald, there were standing in his name upon the books of the Bank of Alexandria five shares, the certificates of these shares were either lost or mislaid by him, they have not come to the hands of his executors; the numbers are 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238. The certificates were granted to James Gillies, March 28th, 1793, and by different transfers at the bank were vested in Col. Fitzgerald. No person can derive any advantage from holding these certificates until a regular transfer be made at the bank, which now can only be done by the executors. Any person who can or will give any information respecting them will greatly oblige

THOS. A. DIGGS,
JAMES KEITH, } *Ex'ors.*
February 27. eo3t

At a Court held for the county of Westmoreland, the 22d day of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor, of Jeremiah G. Bailey, deceased, complt.
vs.
Jane Bailey, Adm'x of Samuel Bailey, dec. and William Wright, dfts. } In Chancery.

The defendant, Jane Bailey, administratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceased, not having entered her appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that the said Jane is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Jane do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith published, in some newspaper printed in this commonwealth, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court-house.

A copy, teste,
JOS. FOX, Jun. C. W. C.
(F. 27–eo2m)

Boarding and Lodging
May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to
JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*
December 16. eo.

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.*

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